

## COMPENSATION ACT IS LAW WEDNESDAY

Gov. Glynn Issues Statement  
Calling Attention to Its  
Good Features.

SAYS ITS COST IS LOWER

Compares Its Workings With  
the Similar Bills in Opera-  
tion in Other States.

ALBANY, June 28.—New York's workmen's compensation law goes into effect Wednesday, Gov. Glynn, at whose direction the present law was drafted, is confident that it will prove its worth both to employer and employee when put into actual operation. In response to various inquiries which have poured into the Executive Chamber the Governor gave out the following statement last night.

"On the surface it would appear that the compensation insurance will cost the New York employer more than it costs the business man of other States where compensation laws are in operation.

"It is true that the schedule of compensation to injured workmen fixed by the New York law is slightly higher than the schedules of various other States; but it is not true that this difference is to be found in the actual cost of insurance to the employer.

"New York not only has regulated the amount which injured workmen shall receive, but it also has regulated, through its insurance department, the rate which insurance companies may charge the employer.

"Instead of permitting the insurance companies to add 50 per cent. for overhead expenses to the premiums they charge, it has limited the overhead charge to 33 1/3 per cent. In addition it has created a State fund of insurance with rates 5 per cent. lower than the rates charged by the insurance companies.

"I have caused a comparison to be made of the rates charged immediately after the passage of compensation laws in New Hampshire, Illinois, New Jersey, Wisconsin, California, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts and New York. In all of these States workmen's compensation laws are in operation. Out of 11 different industries the New York rate is the lowest in forty-six industries. In several others it is as low as the lowest and in only one is it higher than that with which other States started.

"To take a few examples: The rate charged the manufacturer of firearms was 1.13 in New Hampshire, 1.55 in Illinois, 1.25 in New Jersey, 1.75 in Wisconsin, 1.75 in California, 1.95 in Kansas, 1.35 in Michigan, 1.25 in Massachusetts and is only .81 in New York.

"In furniture factories the rate charged in New Hampshire was 1.50, in New Jersey 2.00, in Wisconsin 2.00, in California 2.50, in Kansas 2.05, in Michigan 2.20, in Massachusetts 1.50 and in New York is only 1.16.

"In glass factories the rate in New Hampshire was 1.12, in Illinois 1.65, in New Jersey 1.25, in Wisconsin 1.75, in California 1.25, in Kansas 1.55, in Michigan 1.34, in Massachusetts 1.25 and in New York is only .81.

"The last from which I am quoting is not a list specially prepared to show New York in the most advantageous light, but a list of industries which was made the basis of comparison by a commission which went abroad to study the subject of workmen's compensation; and as I said, in only six of these 115 industries are the rates in New York higher than the rates adopted in eight other States when their compensation laws went into effect.

"When the matter of rates was first taken up by the newly organized commission it was decided to use the accident losses paid to injured workmen in Massachusetts under the compensation law as a basis for the rates under the New York compensation law.

"The insurance companies and the actuaries of the workmen's compensation commission at first urged that the rate of 2.53. This seemed to me to be too high, and after consultation with various actuaries and insurance experts I decided that the difference could be reduced to 1.00 with entire safety.

"Expressed in terms of differentials this does not seem much of a reduction, but in actual dollars and cents it means a saving of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for the employers of New York.

"Just as the other States were able to reduce their rates after experience had shown that it was possible to make a reduction, New York should be able to make a further cut when it has actual facts and figures to guide it."

Baroness Seeks Pay  
in Bargain Art Hunt

Claims She Got \$750,000 Col-  
lection for Standard Oil

Man for \$35,000.

Baroness Aurelie de Tonnyay, of Paris, who has brought suit in the Supreme Court here against John W. Van Dyke, president of the Atlantic Refining Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, to establish her interest in a collection of paintings she obtained abroad for Mr. Van Dyke, will try to prove that the collection, although little known, was one of the most historic in Europe and that while Mr. Van Dyke paid only \$35,000 for sixty-four paintings they were worth between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

The Baroness de Tonnyay's story of her dealings with Mr. Van Dyke as she will relate it on the witness stand when the case is tried was told to The Sun yesterday by her representatives in this country. Although Mr. Van Dyke, who lives in Philadelphia, says that the Baroness was merely his agent to buy the pictures and has been paid in full for her services, the Baroness asserts that she and Mr. Van Dyke were on such terms of friendship at the time the pictures were purchased that she permitted him to use her apartment in Paris for his marriage ceremony. The collection of paintings now adorns the walls of Mr. Van Dyke's home in Philadelphia.

The Baroness says that when she met Mr. Van Dyke in Paris she told him that it was possible to buy many valuable paintings in Europe from families com-  
pelled to sell because of falling upon evil days, but that in cases where the well known art collectors tried to buy the paintings the owners immediately advanced the price. She says she volunteered to assemble a collection for Mr. Van Dyke at a price much less than that at which the paintings could be sold in the future. Within this understanding the Baroness and Mr. Van Dyke supplied the pictures. The paintings cost him only \$35,000, she says. In addition to this he paid her personal expenses of \$5,000.

A list of the paintings with photographs of the more valuable which the Baroness has sent here to her attorneys, Hays, Herold and Wolf, was shown to a Sun man yesterday.

Among the paintings in the collection, with the prices paid on them by the Baroness de Tonnyay, are:

"Descent from the Cross," by Probus, \$40,000; "The Toilette," by Veronese, \$85,000; "The Earthquake," by Fragonard, \$50,000; an interior scene by Fragonard, \$75,000; "The Spring," by Millet, \$40,000; portrait by Diaz of himself in a flower garden, \$12,000; eight Corots, \$80,000; and "Portrait of the Comtesse Henriette d'Artois," by Larivière, \$50,000.

The most valuable painting, she is estimated at \$200,000 and is the "Portrait of the Infant Maria Theresa," by Velasquez. Another Velasquez, "The Procession," is estimated at \$200,000. Rigaudo's portrait of Comte Robert Etienne d'Orsay is estimated at \$50,000 and two of Comte Charles and Comte Michael d'Orsay are valued at \$20,000 each.

Other paintings are "Christ Carrying the Cross," \$50,000; figure by Morales, \$30,000; "Head of a Woman," by Goya, \$40,000; and a portrait by Cranach, \$10,000.

Mr. Van Dyke has refused to discuss the value of the paintings bought for him by the Baroness.

STONE DOG SAVES ART WORKS.  
Breaks Force of Mysterious Bomb  
in Japanese Store.

The detectives set to run down the men who dynamited the Japanese store on Eleventh street near Union Square early Sunday morning yesterday said that they had been aided by an unusually baffling mystery. A. L. Tuska, the owner of the store, who was in Long Branch when the explosion occurred, came to this city yesterday and professed entire ignorance of any possible motive for the deed.

By the time he arrived the street had been barricaded and the broken glass from two score shattered windows was raining down from the buildings in the block. The front door and the floor near the door of the Japanese store was blown away. Show cases in the Tuska shop and in the store of M. Hohner, above, were broken.

A huge Japanese stone dog behind the front door broke the shock of the bomb and kept the loss in wrecked wares from being more than about \$500, the figure given by Mr. Tuska. The damage done to the windows of the Bergfeld skyscraper across the street is covered by insurance, it was said.

J. EADS HOW AND FOOD MISSING.  
Hoboes Gather at Manhattan Lyceum  
—Nothing But Gloom Dispensed.

For the third successive Sunday J. Eads How, the "millionaire hobo," didn't appear at the Manhattan Lyceum, and for that reason there wasn't any meeting of hoboes yesterday nor the customary free lunch which has followed these Sunday gatherings. The reason for the absence, given by George Hirsch, proprietor of the hall, said he was of the opinion that the patrons of the Sunday meetings of the "Brotherhood Welfare Association" are withdrawing their support of course there couldn't be any meetings or food, he said, unless some one footed the bills.

Mr. Hirsch's fourteen-year-old son, who is in St. Louis, Mo., saying that he would send some money and would return in two or three weeks.

Street Cleaners Honor Dead.  
The first annual memorial services for the deceased employees of the Street Cleaning Department were held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of St. Anthony of Padua in Sullivan street, between Houston and Prince streets. The street cleaners met in Washington Square and headed the department band marched to the church.

CHILDREN'S MORALS  
BETTER, COURT FINDS.  
Special Sessions Report Shows  
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The annual report of the Court of Special Sessions for 1913, as compiled by Frank W. Smith, the chief clerk, shows that 18,520 cases came before the Justices in the five adult courts, as compared with 17,740 in 1912. This is an increase of 4,765, or almost 41 per cent.

In marked contrast to the increase of offenses committed by adults is the composite report of the Children's Courts in the greater city, setting forth that the total number of children charged with juvenile delinquency was also arranged in special proceedings was 14,969 for 1913, or 737 less than in 1912.

Commenting on the increase in offenses of adults, Mr. Smith points out that the list of minor offenses that do not necessarily involve moral turpitude is continually lengthening and adds: "No sober judgment can pronounce that real crime, as ordinarily understood, is increasing in New York."

## AMERICAN

LONDON AND PARIS  
JULY 11<sup>10</sup>  
Aug. 8 — Aug. 29 — Sept. 19  
MAGNIFICENT STATEROOMS, SUPERS,  
PUBLIC APARTMENTS, A LA CARTE  
RESTAURANT, TURKISH AND ELECTRIC  
BATHS, SWIMMING POOL, GYMNASIUM  
ELECTRIC ELEVATORS

## ATLANTIC

QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL  
JULY 9<sup>12</sup>  
SUITES DE LUXE, ELECTRIC  
ELEVATOR SERVICE, TURKISH BATH,  
SWIMMING POOL, GYMNASIUM  
WHITE STAR LINE 9 Broadway, New York

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American Pier 62, N. R.  
10:00 A. M.  
N. Y. Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton  
ONCE A WEEK (11) SERVICE 214 UP  
St. Louis, July 10, New York, July 11  
St. Paul, July 10 Philadelphia, July 10

Atlantic Transport  
New York—London direct, Pier 58, N. R.  
Minneapolis, July 8 AM. Minneapolis, July 10  
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St. Louis, July 10, New York, July 11  
St. Paul, July 10 Philadelphia, July 10

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises.  
New Steamers built specially  
for Tropical Travel. Sailings  
Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklet.  
United Fruit Company, 11 Battery Place, N. Y.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.  
Regular sailings to Bermuda and West Indies.  
Sunderland & Son, Gen. Agts., 21 State St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port.  
Official Agent, 215 4th Ave., N. Y.  
Raymond & Whitehead Co., 215 4th Ave., N. Y.

AGENTS STEAMSHIP LINES.  
Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines.  
280 Broadway, New York.

GO TO BERMUDA—Ideal Vacation Resort.  
2 Days from N. Y. Round Trip \$25 up. Any age.  
Frasers & Neave, Ltd., 111 Broadway, N. Y.

12 Day All Expense Northern Cruise, \$60.  
Booklet free. Red Cross Line, New York.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Ports  
SOUTH  
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## SPECIAL SAILING

—BY THE—  
**S. S. CORCOVADO**  
JULY 2nd  
—TO—  
**BARCELONA, NAPLES and  
PIRAEUS**  
This steamer offers the tourist excellent  
accommodations at low rates. First Cabin  
only, and Steerage.  
Steamers leave from Brooklyn Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn  
Write for Information.  
**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE**  
41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK  
Phone 1900 Rector.

HAMBURG AMERICAN  
Largest SS Co. 442 Ships  
in the WORLD 1,417,710  
TONS

GOING  
OR  
COMING

TRAVEL BY THE  
Hamburg-American Line  
Paris, London, Hamburg  
June Sailing  
AMERICA (From Boston) June 30

July Sailings  
Pres. Lincoln, 2nd, 11 A.M.  
VATERLAND, 7th, 10 A.M.  
CINCINNATI (From Boston) July 7  
KANSAS, 11th, 1 P.M.  
IMPERATOR, 15th, 11 A.M.  
IMPERATOR, 18th, 12 noon  
CLEVELAND (From Boston) July 21  
KANSAS, 25th, 5 P.M.  
Pres. Grant, 30th, 10 A.M.

August Sailings  
VATERLAND, 1st, 12 noon  
Pennsylvania, 6th, 5 P.M.  
IMPERATOR, 12th, 9 A.M.  
Pres. Lincoln, 15th, 11 A.M.  
VATERLAND, 22nd, 10 A.M.  
KANSAS, 25th, 5 P.M.  
Second cabin only. Hamburg direct.

MEDITERRANEAN  
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa  
Steamers leave Pier foot 32d  
St., South Brooklyn.  
S.S. Hamburg, June 30, 3 P.M.  
S.S. Hamburg, July 15, 3 P.M.  
S.S. Hamburg, Aug. 15, 3 P.M.  
S.S. Hamburg, Sept. 15, 3 P.M.

TWO CRUISES IN 1915  
AROUND THE WORLD  
Through the  
PANAMA CANAL  
From New York by Cruising Steamers  
"Cincinnati," Jan. 16  
AND  
"Cleveland," Jan. 31

135 DAYS \$900 and  
up. Including all necessary expenses  
in order to secure choice  
location, rates should  
be booked now.  
Write for Booklet.  
Hamburg-American Line  
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.  
1900 Rector.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD  
London—Paris—Bremen  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, July 4  
Bismarck, July 11  
Prinzess Alice, July 18  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, July 25  
Bismarck, Aug. 1  
Prinzess Alice, Aug. 8  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 15  
Bismarck, Aug. 22  
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Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Nov. 7  
Bismarck, Nov. 14  
Prinzess Alice, Nov. 21  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Nov. 28  
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Bismarck, Dec. 5  
Prinzess Alice, Dec. 12  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Dec. 19  
Bismarck, Dec. 26  
Prinzess Alice, Jan. 2, 1915

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD  
London—Paris—Bremen  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, July 4  
Bismarck, July 11  
Prinzess Alice, July 18  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, July 25  
Bismarck, Aug. 1  
Prinzess Alice, Aug. 8  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 15  
Bismarck, Aug. 22  
Prinzess Alice, Aug. 29  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Sept. 5  
Bismarck, Sept. 12  
Prinzess Alice, Sept. 19  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Sept. 26  
Bismarck, Oct. 3  
Prinzess Alice, Oct. 10  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Oct. 17  
Bismarck, Oct. 24  
Prinzess Alice, Oct. 31  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Nov. 7  
Bismarck, Nov. 14  
Prinzess Alice, Nov. 21  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Nov. 28  
Bismarck, Dec. 5  
Prinzess Alice, Dec. 12  
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